(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:07:58 ON 01 AUG 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:08:25 ON 01 AUG 2008

L1	1359388	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON GERMANIUM OR GE OR SI OR SILICON OR DIAMOND
L2	8848	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 (4A)(CAPILLAR### OR TUBE OR TUBULAR OR TUBING OR PIPE OR PIPING OR CONDUIT OR DUCT OR TUNNEL OR PASSAGE### OR HOSE OR COLUMN##)
L3	31885	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MALDI OR LASER (3A) (IONI? OR SPRAY)
L4	243735	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MASS (W) SPECTROMETR## OR ELECTROSPRAY OR ELECTRO (W) SPRAY
L5	652274	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON IONI?
L6	5	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND L3
L7	93	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND L4
L8	28	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND L5
L9	24	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 NOT L6
L10	0	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND LASER
L11	9	SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND CAPILLARY

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*** It is now 8/1/2008 1:29:25 PM ***
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[File 347] JAPIO Dec 1976-2007/Dec(Updated 080328)


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Set     Items   Description
S1     363290   S GERMANIUM? ? OR GE OR SI OR SILICON? ? OR DIAMOND? ?
S2        409   S MALDI? ? OR LASER? ? (3N) (IONIZ?????? OR SPRAY? ?)
S3       1498   S MASS () SPECTROMETR?? OR ELECTROSPRAY? ? OR ELECTRO () SPRAY? ?
S4      26550   S IONI?
S5     875017   S CAPILLAR??? OR TUBE? ? OR TUBULAR?? OR TUBING? ? OR PIPE? ? OR
PIPING OR CONDUIT? ? OR CHANNEL? ? MICROCHANNEL? ? AND DUCT? ? OR TUNNEL???? OR
PASSAGE? OR HOSE? ?
S6       2020   S S1 (4N) S5
S7         17   S S6 AND S2:S4
S8      40510   S S5 (3N) (MATERIAL? ? OR COMPOS?????? OR ELEMENT? ?)
S9          0   S S2 AND S8
S10       232   S S8 AND S3:S4
S11        37   S S3 AND S8
S12        36   S S11 NOT PY>2004

Set     Items   Description
S1        430   S (GERMANIUM? ? OR GE OR SI OR SILICON? ? OR DIAMOND? ?)(4N) COLUMN??
S2        409   S MALDI? ? OR LASER? ? (3N) (IONIZ?????? OR SPRAY? ?)
S3       1498   S MASS () SPECTROMETR?? OR ELECTROSPRAY? ? OR ELECTRO () SPRAY? ?
S4          0   S S1 AND S2:S3
S5          2   S S1 AND IONI?
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[File 2] INSPEC 1898-2008/Jun W5

[File 6] NTIS 1964-2008/Aug W2

[File 8] Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2008/Jul W2

[File 34] SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2008/Jul W4

[File 35] Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2008/Jan

[File 56] Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2008/Jul

[File 57] Electronics & Communications Abstracts 1966-2008/Jul

[File 60] ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer 1966-2008/Jun

[File 65] Inside Conferences 1993-2008/Aug 01

[File 68] Solid State & Superconductivity Abstracts 1966-2008/Jun

[File 95] TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2008/Jul W3

[File 99] Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2008/Jun

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Set     Items   Description
S1    3453575   S GERMANIUM? ? OR GE OR SI OR SILICON? ? OR DIAMOND? ?
S2    3338547   S CAPILLAR??? OR TUBE? ? OR TUBULAR?? OR TUBING? ? OR PIPE? ? OR
PIPING OR CONDUIT? ? OR CHANNEL? ? MICROCHANNEL? ? AND DUCT? ? OR TUNNEL???? OR
PASSAGE? OR HOSE? ?
S3      36952   S S1 (4N) S2
S4      69679   S MALDI? ? OR LASER? ? (3N) (IONIZ?????? OR SPRAY? ?)
S5     498167   S MASS () SPECTROMETR?? OR ELECTROSPRAY? ? OR ELECTRO () SPRAY? ?
S6    1637434   S IONI?
S7         38   S S3 AND S4
S8         29   RD  (unique items)
S9         15   S S8 NOT PY>2004
S10       362   S S3 AND S5
S11     50541   S S4/TI,AB
S12   2802035   S S1/TI,AB
S13   2802585   S S2/TI,AB
S14     21587   S S12 (4N) S13
S15    366521   S S5/TI,AB
S16       124   S S14 AND S15
S17        64   RD  (unique items)
S18        17   S S17 AND S6
S19        14   S S18 NOT S9
S20      4058   S S1 (4N) COLUMN??
S21         7   S S20 AND S11
S22         3   RD  (unique items)
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7/19/6 Links
Fulltext available through: Order File History
JAPIO
04699509 **Image available**
SUPERCRITICAL FLUID CHROMATOGRAPH

Pub. No.: 07-020109 [JP 7020109 A]
Published: January 24, 1995 (19950124)
Inventor: ARAMATA MIKIO
SAITO KENJI
Applicant: SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD [000206] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
Application No.: 05-187472 [JP 93187472]
Filed: June 30, 1993 (19930630)
International Class: [6] G01N-030/02; G01N-030/84
JAPIO Class: 46.2 (INSTRUMENTATION -- Testing); 13.1 (INORGANIC CHEMISTRY -- Processing Operations)

ABSTRACT
PURPOSE: To restrain the deposition of nonvolatile components in a restrictor as low as possible by thermally decomposing the nonvolatile components in a sample.

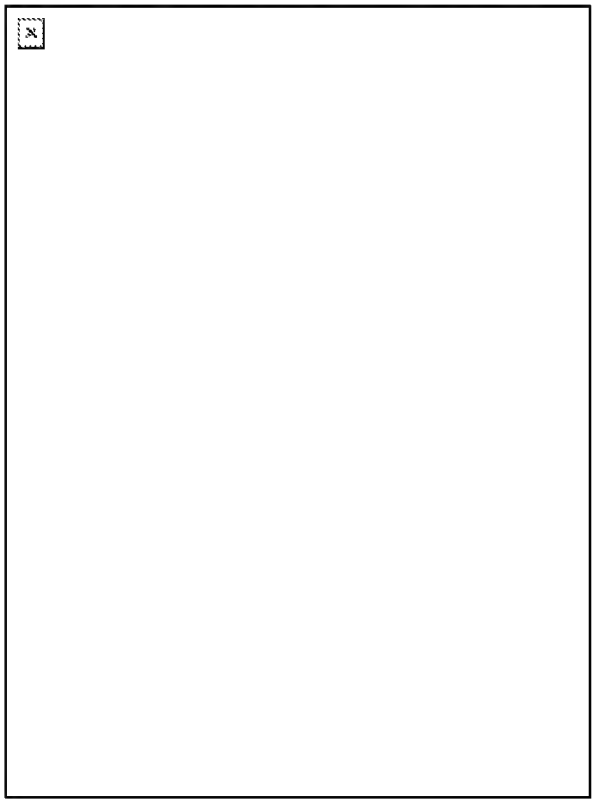
CONSTITUTION: Carbon dioxide gas from a cylinder 6 is compressed by a pump 8 over a critical pressure and fed through a filter 12 into an oven unit A which produces a supercritical fluid being introduced to a column 2. On the other hand, a material to be analyzed is sampled by an injector 14 and introduced to the column 2 where the components thereof are separated. The supercritical fluid flows from the column 2 into a restrictor 4 while accompanying the separated components and then introduced to a hydrogen flame ionization detecting section 3. In this regard, the restrictor 4 is inserted into a silicon tube located in the center of a thermal decomposition furnace 15 thus thermally decomposing the nonvolatile components in the sample in real time. Since the nonvolatile components can be entirely introduced to the detecting section 3, deposition thereof at the outlet of restrictor 4 can be prevented.

7/19/7 Links
Fulltext available through: Order File History
JAPIO
04358240 **Image available**
DEVICE FOR COATING INSIDE WALL OF FURNACE CORE PIPE

Pub. No.: 06-002140 [JP 6002140 A]
Published: January 11, 1994 (19940111)
Inventor: HAYANO HIDEAKI
Applicant: NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
Application No.: 04-165179 [JP 92165179]
Filed: June 24, 1992 (19920624)
International Class: [5] C23C-016/32; C23C-016/50
JAPIO Class: 12.6 (METALS -- Surface Treatment)
JAPIO Keyword: R004 (PLASMA); R020 (VACUUM TECHNIQUES)
Journal: Section: C, Section No. 1188, Vol. 18, No. 201, Pg. 118, April 08, 1994 (19940408)

PURPOSE: To minimize impurities concentrated in a silicon carbide by providing a gas supply mechanism part and a plasma reaction mechanism part, carbonizing silicon in the inside wall of a silicon furnace core pipe by plasma reaction under low temperature and low pressure and suppressing the intrusion of impurities and thermal diffusion of impurities.

CONSTITUTION: A reactant gas (CH(sub 4), H(sub 2)) is supplied to the silicon furnace core pipe 8 in the plasma reaction mechanism part C from gas sources 1, 2 in the reaction gas supply mechanism part A. A silicon carbide furnace core pipe is formed by carbonizing silicon by sputtering the ionized gas with plasma reaction to the inside wall of the furnace core pipe 8. In this way, silicon is carbonized at a low temperatureand a low pressure and the inside wall of the furnace core pipe is coated with high purity silicon carbide.



12/19/1 Links
Fulltext available through: Order File History
JAPIO
08204709 **Image available**
VERY THIN CAPILLARY FOR NANO-SPRAY IONIZATION FOR MASS SPECTROMETRIC ANALYSIS

Pub. No.: 2004-317469 [JP 2004317469 A]
Published: November 11, 2004 (20041111)
Inventor: YAMADA NAOYUKI
SAYAMA YUKIHIRO
ANDO TOSHIHIKO
AOKI MASAYOSHI
SUZUKI EIICHIRO
HIRAYAMA KAZUO
Applicant: AJINOMOTO CO INC
EISYO METAL CO LTD
Application No.: 2003-141177 [JP 2003141177]
Filed: April 10, 2003 (20030410)
International Class: G01N-027/62; H01J-049/10; G01N-030/02; G01N-030/08; G01N-030/48; G01N-030/72; G01N-030/88

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a very thin capillary for nano-spray ionization including a very thin capillary for nano-electronic-spray ionization for mass spectrometric analysis excellent in physical strength, durability and ionization stability, capable of ionizing stably a sample at a low flow rate, and manufactured stably.

SOLUTION: In this very thin capillary for nano-spray ionization for the mass spectrometric analysis having structure wherein an inner tube having 50μm or less of inside diameter comprising a conductive material of metal or a conductive ceramic is coated with an outer tube comprising a material of metal or a conductive ceramic, the inner tube has a shape wherein a taper is provided in an outer wall of one end, and wherein a tip of the taper has 10μm or more of upper end face. In each of the very thin capillary wherein the taper is provided in the outer wall of the one end of the inner tube, and wherein the taper tip forms a tip with the taper and an inside diametric wall, and the very thin capillaries of three embodiments (not shown), a tip of the outer tube is fixed in a point where the taper provided in the outer wall of the inner tube reaches an inner tube diameter, or in a sample-flowing-directional upstream point compared with the point.

19/9/14 (Item 3 from file: 144) Links
Fulltext available through: STIC Full Text Retrieval Options
Pascal

12298971 PASCAL No.: 95-0532263

Stereospecific dehydrogenation of (25R)- and (25S)-3 alpha ,7 alpha ,12 alpha -Trihydroxy-5 beta -cholestanoic acids by acyl-CoA oxidase in rat liver light mitochondrial fraction

IKEGAWA S; WATANABE H; GOTO T; MANO N; GOTO J; NAMBARA T

Tohoku univ., fac. pharmaceutical sci., Aobayama, Sendai 980, Japan
Journal: Biological & pharmaceutical bulletin
, 1995, 18 (8
) 1041-1044
ISSN: 0918-6158 Availability: INIST-18096;
354000054872520030
No. of Refs.: 20 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: Japan
Language: English
From a stereochemical point of view, the dehydrogenation mechanism of the biotransformation of 3 alpha ,7 alpha ,12 alpha -trihydroxy-5 beta -cholestanoic acid (THCA) into (24E)-3 alpha ,7 alpha ,12 alpha -trihydroxy-5 beta -cholest-24-enoic acid (DELTA SUP 2 SUP 4 -THCA) has been studied with capillary gas chromatography (GC)/negative ion chemical ionization (NICI)-mass spectrometry. After incubation of (24R,25R)- or (24S,25S)-(24,25- SUP 2 H SUB 2)THCA, synthesized from (24E)- DELTA SUP 2 SUP 4 -THCA by a deuterated diimide reduction, with a rat liver light mitochondrial fraction, 5 beta -cholestanoic acids were extracted and derivatized into a pentafluorobenzyl (PFB) ester-dimethylethylsilyl (DMES) ether. Subsequent resolution into THCA and DELTA SUP 2 SUP 4 -THCA was attained by GC on a cross-linked 5% phenylmethyl silicone fused-silica capillary column monitored with a corresponding characteristic carboxylate anion (M-PFB) SUP - in the NICI mode. The stereospecific elimination of a pro-R hydrogen at C-24 in both (25R)- and (25S)-THCA indicated syn-elimination for the former, whereas anti-elimination for the latter was observed.

English Descriptors: Bile acid; Dehydrogenation; Stereospecificity; Enzymatic activity; Acyl-CoA oxidase; Liver; Rat; Mitochondria; Biosynthesis
Broad Descriptors: Oxidoreductases; Enzyme; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Oxidoreductases; Enzyme; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Oxidoreductases; Enzima; Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata

French Descriptors: Acide biliaire; Deshydrogenation; Stereospecificite; Activite enzymatique; Acyl-CoA oxidase; Foie; Rat; Mitochondrie;

22/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 99) Links
Fulltext available through: STIC Full Text Retrieval Options
Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
2295667 H.W. Wilson Record Number: BAST01027896
"Matchsticks" for MALDI

Kling, Jim ;
Analytical Chemistry v. 73 no7 (Apr. 1 2001) p. 186A
Document Type: Feature Article ISSN: 0003-2700 Language: English Record Status: Corrected or revised record

Abstract: In the March 15 issue, Cuiffi and colleagues described a novel silicon surface for housing analytes for MALDI MS. The researchers utilized a plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition strategy to generate a thin film of rodlike silicon columns on a glass or plastic substrate and, under specific conditions, obtained uniform clusters. As shields for analytes against the harshness of ionization conditions, these silicon clusters should provide consistent ionization yields, more reproducible spectra, and an automation friendly approach to MALDI. Furthermore, the silicon films are readily fabricated and have properties that can be easily manipulated.

Descriptors: MALDI spectrometry; Silicon ;